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OM nucleic - nucleic search, using sw model

Run on: September 9, 2002, 16:22:02 ; Search time 210.96 Seconds
(without alignments)
2539.236 Million cell updates/sec

Title: US-09-880-887-9

Perfect score: 312
Sequence: 1 gttgttatacgcattctt.....cgtatcttatacttcag 312

Scoring table: IDENTITY NUC
Gapop 10.0 , Gapext 1.0

Searched: 1736436 segs, 858457221 residues

Total number of hits satisfying chosen parameters: 3472872

Minimum DB seq length: 0

Maximum DB seq length: 2000000000

Post-processing: Minimum Match 0%

Maximum Match 100%
Listing first 45 summaries

Database : N.Geneseq_032802:*

1: /SIDSI/gcgdata/geneseq/geneseqn-emb1/NA1980.DAT:*
2: /SIDSI/gcgdata/geneseq/geneseqn-emb1/NA1981.DAT:*
3: /SIDSI/gcgdata/geneseq/geneseqn-emb1/NA1982.DAT:*
4: /SIDSI/gcgdata/geneseq/geneseqn-emb1/NA1983.DAT:*
5: /SIDSI/gcgdata/geneseq/geneseqn-emb1/NA1984.DAT:*
6: /SIDSI/gcgdata/geneseq/geneseqn-emb1/NA1985.DAT:*
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11: /SIDSI/gcgdata/geneseq/geneseqn-emb1/NA1990.DAT:*
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14: /SIDSI/gcgdata/geneseq/geneseqn-emb1/NA1993.DAT:*
15: /SIDSI/gcgdata/geneseq/geneseqn-emb1/NA1994.DAT:*
16: /SIDSI/gcgdata/geneseq/geneseqn-emb1/NA1995.DAT:*
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18: /SIDSI/gcgdata/geneseq/geneseqn-emb1/NA1997.DAT:*
19: /SIDSI/gcgdata/geneseq/geneseqn-emb1/NA1998.DAT:*
20: /SIDSI/gcgdata/geneseq/geneseqn-emb1/NA2000.DAT:*
21: /SIDSI/gcgdata/geneseq/geneseqn-emb1/NA2001.DAT:*
22: /SIDSI/gcgdata/geneseq/geneseqn-emb1/NA2001B.DAT:*
23: /SIDSI/gcgdata/geneseq/geneseqn-emb1/NA2002.DAT:*
24: /SIDSI/gcgdata/geneseq/geneseqn-emb1/NA2002.DAT:*

Pred. No. is the number of results predicted by chance to have a score greater than or equal to the score of the result being printed, and is derived by analysis of the total score distribution.

SUMMARIES

Result No.	Score	Query Match	Length	ID	Description
1	312	100.0	312	21	AAA99045 Human Factor IX tr
2	312	100.0	312	22	AAC67922 Human Factor IX tr
3	146.2	46.9	38059	22	AAAF54018 Human Factor IX (h
4	145.4	46.6	1438	24	AAI71003 Human Factor IX ge
5	115	36.9	10329	24	ABL34122 Human immune syste
6	103.6	33.2	10329	24	ABL34123 Human immune syste
7	92.8	29.7	492	21	AAC71352 Single nucleotide
8	51.8	16.6	9927	24	ABL32112 Human immune syste
9	47.6	15.3	162450	21	AAZ86967 Retinoblastoma bin

C	10	39	12.5	2503	15	AAQ53480	pNFX30 xylanase CD
	11	38.6	12.4	6104	24	ABL33367	Human immune syste
	12	37.8	12.1	6350	24	AA61110	Human gene regulat
	13	37.6	12.1	544	22	AAH33046	Human colon cancer
	14	37.4	12.0	6799	22	AA158419	Human polynucleoti
	15	37.4	12.0	513445	22	AA161373	Soybean 318013 reg
C	16	37.2	11.9	6151	24	ABL3610	Human immune syste
C	17	37	11.9	1874	20	AA61590	B. burgdorferi ant
C	18	37	11.9	2007	20	AA61589	B. burgdorferi ant
	19	37	11.9	2693	23	ABL24214	Drosophila melanog
	20	37	11.9	6392	24	ABL32684	Human immune syste
	21	37	11.9	6392	24	ABL34506	Human metastasis a
C	22	37	11.9	80331	22	AAC89559	Human histone deac
C	23	37	11.9	111309	20	AAZ20250	Borrelia burgdorfe
	24	36.8	11.8	2335	21	AA97795	Rat stress associa
	25	36.8	11.8	7544	22	AA545301	Chemically pretrea
	26	36.8	11.8	11790	24	ABL32543	Human immune syste
	27	36.6	11.7	2169	22	AAH15909	Human CDNA sequenc
	28	36.6	11.7	6078	24	ABL33244	Human immune syste
	29	36.6	11.7	8662	24	ABL34637	Human metastasis a
C	30	36.4	11.7	5445	22	AA546595	Tumour suppressor
	31	36.4	11.7	10957	24	ABL33110	Human immune syste
	32	36.4	11.7	19380	24	AA561427	Human gene regulat
C	33	36.2	11.6	30803	22	AAK68410	Human immune/haema
	34	36	11.5	6112	24	ABL32488	Human immune syste
	35	36	11.5	16217	24	ABL32625	Human immune syste
	36	35.8	11.5	6112	24	ABL32473	Human immune syste
	37	35.8	11.5	6224	24	ABL33308	Human immune syste
	38	35.8	11.5	12405	22	AA545330	Chemically pretrea
	39	35.8	11.5	12405	24	AA561143	Human gene regulat
	40	35.6	11.4	90104	23	ABL12402	Drosophila melanog
	41	35.6	11.4	828	22	AAH05502	Human CDNA clone (
	42	35.6	11.4	5511	24	ABL34001	Human immune syste
	43	35.6	11.4	7128	24	ABL33559	Human immune syste
	44	35.6	11.4	17294	24	ABL32987	Human immune syste
	45	35.4	11.3	425	22	AA560450	Human cancer agent

ALIGNMENTS

RESULT	1
AAA99045	standard; DNA: 312 BP.
ID	AAA99045;
AC	AAA99045;
XX	17-JAN-2001 (first entry)
DT	Human Factor IX truncated intron 1 (FIX T1) SEQ ID NO:9.
XX	Human Factor VIII; FVIII; Factor IX truncated intron 1; FIX T1;
KW	Human; Factor VIII; FVIII; Factor IX truncated intron 1; FIX T1;
KW	B-domain; modification; gene therapy; PCR; haemostatic;
KW	haemophilia A; ss.
XX	Homo sapiens.
OS	Homo sapiens.
XX	EP1038959-A1.
FN	27-SEP-2000.
PD	17-MAR-1999; 99EP-0104050.
PF	17-MAR-1999; 99EP-0104050.
XX	17-MAR-1999; 99EP-0104050.
PR	(AVET) AVENTIS BEHRING GMBH.
XX	Negrier C, Plantier JL;
PA	WPI: 2000-603721/58.
PI	Novel modified factor VIII cDNA for use in gene therapy, in which the
XX	wild-type factor VIII cDNA B-domain is deleted and truncated factor IX
DR	
XX	
PT	

PT intron 1 is inserted in one or more locations -
XX
XX
PS Disclosure: Page 9-10; 17pp; English.
XX
XX The present invention describes a modified Factor VIII (FVIII) cDNA (I)
CC characterised in that the B-domain of wild-type FVIII cDNA has
CC been deleted and a truncated Factor IX intron 1 (FIX TII) has been
CC inserted in one or more locations of FVIII cDNA. Also described
CC are: (1) producing FVIII in a cell line containing (I); and
CC (2) a transfer vector for use in gene therapy comprising (I); and
CC haemostatic activity, and can be used in gene therapy. (I) is used in
CC a transfer vector for gene therapy and for a higher yield in vitro
CC production of FVIII, which is used for treating haemophilia A.
CC Production of FVIII is improved by adding introns in the FVIII. The
CC present sequence represents a the human FIX TII sequence which
CC is used in the exemplification of the present invention.
XX
SQ Sequence 312 BP; 96 A; 47 C; 53 G; 116 T; 0 other;

Query Match 100.0%; Score 312; DB 21; Length 312;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.6e-67;
Matches 312; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1 gttgttatagcacccctttttaaatacatgagatgctgctgctttagatagaa 60
DB 1 gttgttatagcacccctttttaaatacatgagatgctgctgctttagatagaa 60
QY 61 tatcgtatgctgcttcttcaactaaatttgattacatgatttgcagcaatattga 120
DB 61 tatcgtatgctgcttcttcaactaaatttgattacatgatttgcagcaatattga 120
QY 121 gtctaacgacgacgacgaggttgtaagtactgtggagacatcacagatttggctcca 180
DB 121 gtctaacgacgacgacgaggttgtaagtactgtggagacatcacagatttggctcca 180
QY 181 tgccttaagaagaattggtcttcaagattatgagataaaacaagaactttctaaga 240
DB 181 tgccttaagaagaattggtcttcaagattatgagataaaacaagaactttctaaga 240
QY 241 gatgtaaaatttcaatgatttcttcttttgcctaaactaaagaatgaagctattct 300
DB 241 gatgtaaaatttcaatgatttcttcttttgcctaaactaaagaatgaagctattct 300
QY 301 tttaacattcag 312
DB 301 tttaacattcag 312

RESULT 2
AAC67922
ID AAC67922 standard; cDNA; 312 BP.
XX
XX AAC67922;
AC
XX 19-FEB-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX Human Factor IX truncated intron 1.
DE
XX Human; FVIII; Factor VIII; gene therapy; Factor IX intron 1;
KW Factor VIII production; ss.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
PN EPI048726-A2.
XX
PD 02-NOV-2000.
XX
PF 03-MAR-2000; 2000EP-0104677.
XX
PR 29-APR-1999; 99EP-0107397.
XX
PA (CENT-) CENTEON PHARMA GMBH.

XX
PI Negrier C, Plantier JL;
XX
XX WPI; 2001-072945/09.
DR
XX Modified Factor VIII cDNA comprising a truncated Factor IX intron 1
PT sequence inserted at one or more locations, useful for efficient
PT production of Factor VIII in host cells -
XX
XX Disclosure: Page 11; 19pp; English.
XX
XX The present sequence is used in an invention relating to a modified
CC Factor VIII cDNA having a truncated Factor IX intron 1 inserted at one or
CC more places. The cDNA encodes a mutated Factor VIII, where the wild type
CC B domain has been deleted. The modified Factor VIII cDNA is used to
CC generate Factor VIII protein in vitro. The cDNA is used in a transfer
CC vector for gene therapy. The modification allows increased production of
CC Factor VIII. Truncated Factor VIII cDNA with an insertion of the Factor
CC IX intron 1 in intron 1 and 12 and in intron 1 and 13 gave 2-3 and 8-9
CC times more Factor VIII than unmodified Factor VIII cDNA.
XX
SQ Sequence 312 BP; 96 A; 47 C; 53 G; 116 T; 0 other;

Query Match 100.0%; Score 312; DB 22; Length 312;
Best Local Similarity 100.0%; Pred. No. 6.6e-67;
Matches 312; Conservative 0; Mismatches 0; Indels 0; Gaps 0;

QY 1 gttgttatagcacccctttttaaatacatgagatgctgctgctttagatagaa 60
DB 1 gttgttatagcacccctttttaaatacatgagatgctgctgctttagatagaa 60
QY 61 tactatgctgcttcttcaactaaatttgattacatgatttgcagcaatattga 120
DB 61 tactatgctgcttcttcaactaaatttgattacatgatttgcagcaatattga 120
QY 121 gtctaacgacgacgacgaggttgtaagtactgtggagacatcacagatttggctcca 180
DB 121 gtctaacgacgacgacgaggttgtaagtactgtggagacatcacagatttggctcca 180
QY 181 tgccttaagaagaattggtcttcaagattatgagataaaacaagaactttctaaga 240
DB 181 tgccttaagaagaattggtcttcaagattatgagataaaacaagaactttctaaga 240
QY 241 gatgtaaaatttcaatgatttcttcttttgcctaaactaaagaatgaagctattct 300
DB 241 gatgtaaaatttcaatgatttcttcttttgcctaaactaaagaatgaagctattct 300
QY 301 tttaacattcag 312
DB 301 tttaacattcag 312

RESULT 3
AAF54018
ID AAF54018 standard; DNA; 38059 BP.
XX
XX AAF54018;
AC
XX 30-MAR-2001 (first entry)
DT
XX Human factor IX (hFIX) gene, SEQ ID NO:4.
DE
XX
XX Age-related gene regulation; liver-specific; gene expression;
KW human factor IX; hFIX; AE5; AE3; age-regulatable expression construct;
KW antisenese therapy; gene therapy; thrombosis; cardiovascular disease;
KW diabetes; Alzheimer's disease; Parkinson's disease; cancer; osteoporosis;
KW osteoarthritis; dementia; ds.
XX
XX Homo sapiens.
OS
XX
PN WO200075279-A2.
XX

PD 14-DEC-2000.

PE 06-JUN-2000; 2000MC-US15728.

PR 09-JUN-1999; 990S-0328925.

PA (UNMI) UNIV MICHIGAN.

XX Kurachi K, Kurachi S;

PI WPI: 2001-061708/07.

DR P-PSDS: AAB60281, AAB60282, AAB60283, AAB60284, AAB60285, AAB60286, AAB60287, AAB60288, AAB60289.

PT New regulatory elements that control age-related gene expression, useful in gene therapy and for reducing Factor IX expression

XX

XX Disclosure; Fig 8A-E; 225bp; English.

XX

CC The invention relates to nucleic acid sequences which regulate gene expression in an age-related manner and/or in a liver-specific manner.

CC The invention identifies regions of the human factor IX (hFIX) gene, and a region of the human protein C (hPC) gene, which are age-related regulatory sequences. The hFIX age-related regulatory sequences are designated AE5' (AAFS54016) and AE3' (AAFS4017) and are found in the 5' UTR (at position 2164-2165 of AAF54018) and 3' UTR (at position 34483-35655 of AAF54018) respectively. These elements act synergistically to increase hFIX levels over the lifespan of an individual; however, they can independently exert effects on hFIX mRNA in an age-related manner, with AE5' acting to stabilise hFIX mRNA, and AE3' acting to increase hFIX mRNA levels, over time. AE5' also directs liver-specific expression. The hpc gene age-related regulatory sequence is found in the 5' UTR (AAFS4081), and contains two PEA-3 (polyoma virus activator 3) elements 5'-GAGGAGA-3' and 5'-CAGGAG-3'. The age-related regulatory sequences of the invention, along with their homologues, variants and fragments, may be used in the construction of recombinant expression vectors for the expression of a desired sequence in an age-related fashion in a host cell. Preferred target genes for expression in such age-regulatable expression vectors include those encoding proteins involved in blood coagulation (e.g., the pro-coagulants factor IX and factor VIII, and the anti-coagulants protein C and antithrombin III), human alpha-1-antitrypsin, PEA-3 protein and reporter proteins such as luciferase. Preferred promoters for use in such age-regulatable expression vectors include the human Factor IX promoter, the T7 promoter, the T3 promoter and the SP6 promoter. The expression vectors of the invention may be used in gene therapy to provide age-related and/or liver-specific expression of target genes. Age-regulatable constructs may be used in the treatment of such age-related conditions such as thrombosis, cardiovascular disease, diabetes, Alzheimer's disease, Parkinson's disease, cancer, osteoporosis, osteoarthritis and dementia. Specifically, they may be used to express factor IX antisense mRNA in the treatment of thrombotic conditions associated with the natural age-related rise in factor IX expression. Transgenic cells or animals that contain vectors of the invention are useful as models of these diseases, in screening for potential therapeutic agents and for studying normal processes such as ageing and gene expression. Fragments and homologues of age-related regulatory sequences, are useful as probes to detect, isolate or identify other such sequences in samples. The present sequence represents the hFIX gene.

XX

XX Sequence 38059 BP; 12326 A; 7397 C; 7441 G; 10895 T; 0 other;

XX

Query Match 46.9%; Score 146.2; DB 22; Length 38059;

Best Local Similarity 81.6%; Pied. No. 3,6e-26;

Matches 169; Conservative 0; Mismatches 36; Indels 0; Gaps 0

QY 103 tgaagcaaatggaagagctcaagcagcagcagcagctgtgaagcagtgtggaca 162

DB 9088 taaaggaataattgaatttaattcctaactcctcatgigtataagcagctgtggaca 9147

QY 163 tcaagatttgctccatgacctaaagagaatattgcttccagattattgattaa 222

|||||

Dd	9148	tcaagaatttggctccatgcgccaataaggaagaattggtccttaagtatttggaattaa	9207
Qy	223	acaaagacttctaagaagatgtaaaaatttcgatgatgtttcttttgttaaactaa	282
Dd	9208	acaagaacttcttaagaagatgtaaaaaatttcgatgatgtttcttttgttaaactaa	9267
Qy	283	agaattaagcgfatctcctttaccatt	309
Dd	9268	agaattatcttcatcatcttcaggattt	9294
RESULT 4			
ID	AAI71003	standard; DNA; 1438 BP.	
AC	AAI71003;		
DE	18-MAR-2002	(first entry)	
DE	Human Factor IX gene intron A.		
KW	Factor IX; intron A; human; expression cassette; liver;		
KM	blood clotting; gene therapy; ds.		
OS	Homo sapiens.		
PN	WO200198482-A2.		
PD	27-DEC-2001.		
PF	19-JUN-2001; 2001MO-US19634.		
PR	20-JUN-2000; 2000US-212902P.		
PA	(STRD) UNIV WELAND STANFORD JUNIOR.		
XX	(UNITV) UNIV WASHINGTON.		
PI	Miao CH, Kay MA;		
DR	WPL; 2002-114582/15.		
PT	Nucleic acid construct for expressing nucleic acid molecules, proteins		
PT	in mammalian liver cells, has operably linked hepatic locus control		
PT	element, hepatic promoter, coding sequence, polyadenylation signal and		
PT	Intron -		
PS	Claim 22; Page 50-51; 64pp; English.		
CC	The present sequence is that of Intron A of the human Factor IX		
CC	gene. The intron was incorporated into expression cassettes of		
CC	the invention designed for liver-specific expression of Factor IX.		
CC	The cassettes also included an hepatic locus control element, an		
CC	hepatic promoter located 3' to the hepatic locus control element,		
CC	the Factor IX coding sequence, and a 3' polyadenylation signal		
CC	(see AAI71003-16). The intron can be located 5' or 3' to the		
CC	coding sequence, or within the coding sequence. A 5' location has		
CC	the advantage of minimising the chance of the intron interfering		
CC	with the function of the polyadenylation signal. Also provided		
CC	are vectors that include an expression cassette of the invention.		
CC	These may episomal or integrating vectors, including viral vectors.		
CC	The vectors are used in a claimed method of ameliorating the		
CC	symptoms of a disease. A therapeutic amount blood clotting		
CC	Factor IX is produced in mammalian liver cells for a period of at		
CC	least 100 days, and preferably at least 500 days. In examples of		
CC	the invention, human Factor IX was expressed in mouse liver cells		
CC	following injection of retrovirus-based plasmids that carried the		
CC	expression cassettes into the tail vein or portal vein, and by		
CC	direct injection of plasmid DNA into the liver.		
SX	Sequence 1438 BP; 475 A; 240 C; 245 G; 478 T; 0 other;		
Query Match	46.6%; Score 145.4; DB 24; Length 1438.		

Best Local Similarity 86.1%; Pred. No. 3e-26;
Matches 161; Conservative 0; Mismatches 26; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 103 tgacagcaatattgaagagctaacagccagcagcttggtgaactgtggagaa 162
Db 1236 taaaagataaattgaatttaattcccaatcccatggtatatacagactgtggagaa 1295
QY 163 tcacagatttgctccatgcctcaagaagaattggtcttcagattattggaataa 222
Db 1286 tcacagatttggtcccatgcctcaagaagaattggtcttcagattattggaataa 1355
QY 223 acaagacttctcttaagagatgtaaaatttcacatgattttctttgtctaaactaa 282
Db 1356 acaagacttctcttaagagatgtaaaatttcacatgattttctttgtctaaactaa 1415
QY 283 agaatta 289
Db 1416 agaatta 1422

RESULT 5

ABL34122 standard; DNA; 10329 BP.

AC ABL34122;

DT 26-MAR-2002 (first entry)

Human immune system associated gene SEQ ID NO: 2095.

Human; immune system disease; cytosine methylation; antiasthmatic;
arteriosclerotic; antiasthmatic; cytosine; cytosine; cytosine;
neuroprotective; anti-HIV; anticonvulsant; ophthalmological;
antirheumatic; antirheumatic; antidiabetic; antipsoriatic;
antirheumatic; cancer; eye disease; arteriosclerosis; anaemia;
acute myeloid leukaemia; Alzheimer's disease; AIDS; epilepsy;
neurofibromatosis; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis; bowel disease;
gene; ds.

KW Homo sapiens.

OS WO200200928-A2.

PN 03-JAN-2002.

PD 02-JUL-2001; 2001WO-EP07537.

PF 30-JUN-2000; 2000DE-1032529.

PR 01-SEP-2000; 2000DE-1043826.

PA (EPIC-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

PI WPI; 2002-130909/17.

Nucleic acid comprising fragment of chemically modified gene, useful
for diagnosis and treatment of diseases associated with abnormal
cytosine methylation -
Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 2095; 32pp + Sequence Listing; German.

The present invention provides a number of human immune system associated
genes which are modified by the methylation of cytosines. The sequences
can be used in the diagnosis and treatment of immune system disorders,
including eye diseases such as retinopathy, neovascular glaucoma and
macular degeneration, arteriosclerosis, anaemia, cancer, acute myeloid
leukaemia, Alzheimer's disease, AIDS, epilepsy, neurofibromatosis,
rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis and inflammatory/ulcerative bowel
diseases. The present sequence is a gene of the invention.

Sequence 10329 BP; 3676 A; 56 C; 2107 G; 4490 T; 0 other;

Query Match 36.9%; Score 115; DB 24; Length 10329;
Best Local Similarity 70.3%; Pred. No. 1.1e-18;
Matches 154; Conservative 0; Mismatches 65; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 86 atttgatatacagatttgacagcaatataagaagctcaaacagcagcaggttgg 145
Db 10109 attgagatttttttgattaaagaataattgatttttaatttttaatttattgcat 10168
QY 146 taagtccttgaggaaatacagatttggtccatgcctcaagaagaattggttca 205
Db 10169 atagatcttgaggaaatacagatttggttcttgattttaaagaagaattggttca 10228
QY 206 gattatttgattaaacaagaacttcttaagagatgtaaaatttcacatgatttc 265
Db 10229 gattatttgattaaacaagaacttcttaagagatgtaaaatttcacatgatttc 10288
QY 266 tttttgctaaactaaagaataacgcgtattcttta 304
Db 10289 tttttgctaaactaaagaataattttttattttta 10327

RESULT 6

ABL34123/C

AC ABL34123;

DT 26-MAR-2002 (first entry)

Human immune system associated gene SEQ ID NO: 2096.

Human; immune system disease; cytosine methylation; antiasthmatic;
arteriosclerotic; antiasthmatic; cytosine; cytosine; cytosine;
neuroprotective; anti-HIV; anticonvulsant; ophthalmological;
antirheumatic; antirheumatic; antidiabetic; antipsoriatic;
antirheumatic; cancer; eye disease; arteriosclerosis; anaemia;
acute myeloid leukaemia; Alzheimer's disease; AIDS; epilepsy;
neurofibromatosis; rheumatoid arthritis; psoriasis; bowel disease;
gene; ds.

KW Homo sapiens.

OS WO200200928-A2.

PN 03-JAN-2002.

PD 02-JUL-2001; 2001WO-EP07537.

PF 30-JUN-2000; 2000DE-1032529.

PR 01-SEP-2000; 2000DE-1043826.

PA (EPIC-) EPIGENOMICS AG.

PI Olek A, Piepenbrock C, Berlin K;

PI WPI; 2002-130909/17.

Nucleic acid comprising fragment of chemically modified gene, useful
for diagnosis and treatment of diseases associated with abnormal
cytosine methylation -
Claim 1; SEQ ID NO 2096; 32pp + Sequence Listing; German.

The present invention provides a number of human immune system associated
genes which are modified by the methylation of cytosines. The sequences
can be used in the diagnosis and treatment of immune system disorders,
including eye diseases such as retinopathy, neovascular glaucoma and
macular degeneration, arteriosclerosis, anaemia, cancer, acute myeloid
leukaemia, Alzheimer's disease, AIDS, epilepsy, neurofibromatosis,
rheumatoid arthritis, psoriasis and inflammatory/ulcerative bowel
diseases. The present sequence is a gene of the invention.

CC The present invention provides a number of human immune system associated
CC genes which are modified by the methylation of cytosines. The sequences
CC can be used in the diagnosis and treatment of immune system disorders,
CC including eye diseases such as retinopathy, neovascular glaucoma and
CC macular degeneration, arteriosclerosis, anaemia, cancer, acute myeloid
CC leukaemia, Alzheimer's disease, AIDS, epilepsy, neurofibromatosis,

The invention relates to 224 nucleic acid sequences comprising at least 18 bases of a chemically pretreated gene associated with gene regulation selected from 43 known genes (or complementary sequences). The chemical pretreatment converts cytosine bases unmethylated at the 5-position to uracil or another base with hybridisation behaviour dissimilar to cytosine, to enable analysis of cytosine methylation.

CC The DNA sequences, oligomers (or sets/arrays) and method are
CC useful in the diagnosis of diseases (or predisposition to diseases)
CC associated with gene regulation and in therapy of such diseases, by
CC enabling analysis of the cytosine methylation patterns of such genes,
CC kits are provided. They are especially useful in diagnosis
CC and therapy of e.g. severe combined immunodeficiency disease, cardiac
CC disorders, haemophilia, solid tumours and cancer, Werner syndrome,
CC asthma, HDR syndrome, Saethre-Chotzen syndrome, renal disease,
CC pre-eclampsia, graft versus-host disease. The present sequence is a
CC sequence included in the sequence data for this specification and is
CC associated with the human gene regulation-associated genes.
CC Note: The sequence data for this patent did not form part
CC of the printed specification, but was obtained in electronic
CC format directly from WIPO at
CC http://wipo.int/pub/pubid/published_pct_sequences
XX
90 Sequence 6350 BP; 1413 A; 356 C; 1779 G; 2802 T; 0 other;

Sequence 6350 BP; 1413 A; 356 C; 1779 G; 2802 T; 0 other;

Query Match	12.1%;	Score 37.8;	DB 24;	Length 6350;
Best Local Similarity	46.48;	Pred. No. 6.1;		
Matches 123; Conservative	0;	Mismatches 142;	Indels 0;	Gaps 0;

OY	47	tttggatagaataatc	atcgtatg	tgtgtgtc	ttcttccaaat	tttgattt	atcagatttgc	106
Db	661	ttttattgtagaaga	gtttttaaag	cttttttttttt	tttttaaatt	caattat	ttttattt	740
OY	107	agcaaatcttgagat	gtctaaag	cagcagcagc	aggtgtgt	gtgaagt	ctgttgc	166
Db	741	aattgtatttaagg	gtttttttag	ttagttaa	gtaata	tattttttaa	ggttttaatt	800
OY	167	agattttggcccat	gtccctaa	agaagaat	tgtgcttc	agatat	tttgattga	226
Db	801	agatttttcaaat	gtatatt	aaatttg	gatat	ttttttttt	gtgta	860
OY	227	agactttcttaaga	gatgtcaaa	atttccat	gatgtttt	cttttgc	taaac	286
Db	861	gtatgtttattatt	atcat	taataatt	tagttttt	taagttttt	tgaa	920
OY	287	ttaacg	gtatctt	tttaac	ttta	311		
Db	921	atttttag	ttagt	taatt	taatt	945		

RESULT	13
AAH33046	
ID	AAH33046 standard; cDNA; 544 BP.

AC	AAH33046;
XX	
DT	03-SEP-2001 (first entry)

DE Human colon cancer antigen encoding CDNA SEQ ID NO:102.

KW Human; colon cancer; colon cancer antigen; diagnosis; detection;
 KW colorectal carcinoma; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN W0200122920-A2.

PD 05-APR-2001.

PF 28-SEP-2000; 2000WO-US26524.

PR 29-SEP-1999; 99US-0157137.

PR 03-NOV-1999; 99US-0163280.

PA (HUMA-) HUMAN GENOME SCI INC.

PI Ruben SM, Barash SC, Birse CE, Rosen CA;

DR WPI: 2001-235357/24.

DR P-PSDB; AAG73615.

aa Nucleic acids encoding 4277 human colon cancer-associated polypeptides;
 pt useful for preventing, diagnosing and/or treating colorectal cancers -
 pn
 pr
 xx Claim 1; Page 2284; 9803pp; English.

Claim 1; Page 2284; 9803pp; English.

AAH37294 to AAH37195 and AAC7351 to AAC77788 represent human colon cancer-associated nucleic acid molecules (N) and proteins (P), where the proteins are collectively known as colon cancer antigens. The colon cancer antigens have cytostatic activity and can be used in gene therapy and vaccine production. N and P may be used in the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of diseases associated with inappropriate P expression. For example, N and P may be used to treat disorders associated with decreased expression by rectifying mutations or deletions in a patient's genome that affect the activity of P by expressing P. Inactive proteins or to supplement the patients own production of P. Additionally, N may be used to produce the colon cancer-associated ps. by inserting the nucleic acids into a host cell and culturing the cell to express the proteins. N and P can be used in the prevention, diagnosis and treatment of colorectal carcinomas and cancers. AAH37196 to AAH37204 and AAC77789 represent sequences used in the exemplification of the present invention.

N.B. Pages 666 to 682 and page 7053 of the sequence listing were missing at time of publication, meaning no sequences are present for SEQ ID NO:1027 to 1052, 7921 and 7922.

CC N.B. Pages 666 to 682 and page 7053 of the sequence listing were
CC missing at time of publication, meaning no sequences are present for
CC SEQ ID NO:1027 to 1052, 7921 and 7922.

Sequence 544 BP; 180 A; 68 C; 102 G; 189 T; 5 other;

Query Match	12.13;	Score 37.6;	DB 22;	Length 544;
Best Local Similarity	51.88;	Pred. No. 4.3;		
Matches 85; Conservative	0;	Mismatches 79;	Indels 0;	Gaps 0;

QY 148 agtactgtggygaacatcacagattttggctccatgcccctaagaagaaatgycgtttaaga 207
||| ||| ||| ||| ||| ||| ||| ||| ||| ||| ||| ||| ||| ||| ||| ||| ||| ||| |||
Db 67 agaactagtagtgatccccgcggcgtcgtaagaatttcgcacgagaaaaataatttgttat 126
||| ||| ||| ||| ||| ||| ||| ||| ||| ||| ||| ||| ||| ||| ||| ||| ||| |||
QY 208 ttatttgatgtaaaaacaagaaccttctaagagatgtgaaattttcatgtgtttctc 267
||| ||| ||| ||| ||| ||| ||| ||| ||| ||| ||| ||| ||| ||| ||| ||| ||| |||
Db 127 aaacttaagaagtaglaagaagccttttcgcagagttaactaacgtltgtaagtaacttaatt 186
||| ||| ||| ||| ||| ||| ||| ||| ||| ||| ||| ||| ||| ||| ||| ||| ||| |||
QY 268 ttctgctaaactaagaattaacgcgatctctttaattca 311
||| ||| ||| ||| ||| ||| ||| ||| ||| ||| ||| ||| ||| ||| ||| ||| ||| |||
Db 187 tcttgaaaaanaattacagattttttttaaataatgatytaattca 230
||| ||| ||| ||| ||| ||| ||| ||| ||| ||| ||| ||| ||| ||| ||| ||| ||| |||

RESULT	14
AAI58419	
ID	AAI58419 standard; cDNA; 6799 BP.

AC AAI58419;

DT 22-OCT-2001 (first entry)

DE Human polynucleotide SEQ ID NO 622.

Human; neurotropic; immunosuppressant; cytostatic; gene therapy; cancer
peripheral nervous system; neuropathy; central nervous system; CNS;
Alzheimer's; Parkinson's disease; Huntington's disease; haemostatic;
amyotrophic lateral sclerosis; Shy-Drager Syndrome; chemotactic;
chemokine; thrombolytic; drug screening; arthritis; inflammation;
leukaemia; ss.

OS Homo sapiens.

PN WO200153312-A1.

PD 26-JUL-2001.

PF 26-DEC-2000; 2000WO-US34263.

PR 21-JAN-2000; 2000US-0488725.


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PD 19-JUL-2001.
XX
PF 05-JAN-2001; 2001WO-US00552.
XX
PR 07-JAN-2000; 2000US-0174880.
XX
PA (MONS ) MONSANTO CO.
XX
PI Hauge BM, Wang ML, Parsons JD, Parnell LD;
XX
XX WP1: 2001-425872/45.
DR
DR P-PSDB; AAM42216.
XX
PT New purified nucleic acid for producing a soybean plant having soybean
PT cyst nematode resistance and for use in plant breeding programs -
XX
XX Claim 30; Page 596-893; 1353pp; English.
XX
CC The invention relates to nucleic acid molecules from regions of the
CC soybean genome which are associated with soybean cyst nematode (SCN)
CC resistance. The nucleic acids are used to transform plants, and can
CC produce soybean plants having an rhg1 or an Rhg4 SCN resistant allele.
CC The nucleic acids can be used for investigating rhg1 or Rhg4 haplotypes
CC of soybean plants and for introgressing SCN resistance or partial SCN
CC resistance into soybean plants. They can also be used in plant breeding
CC programmes. The invention also relates to proteins encoded by such
CC nucleic acid molecules, as well as antibodies capable of recognising
CC these proteins. The present sequence is a nucleic acid molecule
CC provided in the specification.
XX
XX Sequence 513445 BP; 173367 A; 85402 C; 83912 G; 170492 T; 272 other;
XX
Query Match 12.0%; Score 37.4; DB 22; Length 513445;
Best Local Similarity 53.0%; Pred. No. 17;
Matches 80; Conservative 0; Mismatches 71; Indels 0; Gaps 0;
QY 159 aacatcacagatttgcctccatgcacctaaagagaatgtgcttcagatbatttgatt 218
Db 49203 atcattatattactgatgatgatcttcttaaggcactaattgatattactcttcaaaa 49262
QY 219 aaaaacaagaagcttcttaagaagatgtaaaaatttcaatgatgtttctttttgctaaa 278
Db 49263 taataaaaatgtttcaaaaataaagaacaattagtgtaactgtttatttcaacaagaaa 49322
QY 279 ctaagaataagcgtaattctttacattt 309
Db 49323 caaactgagtaacaatgtgacttttactttt 49353

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